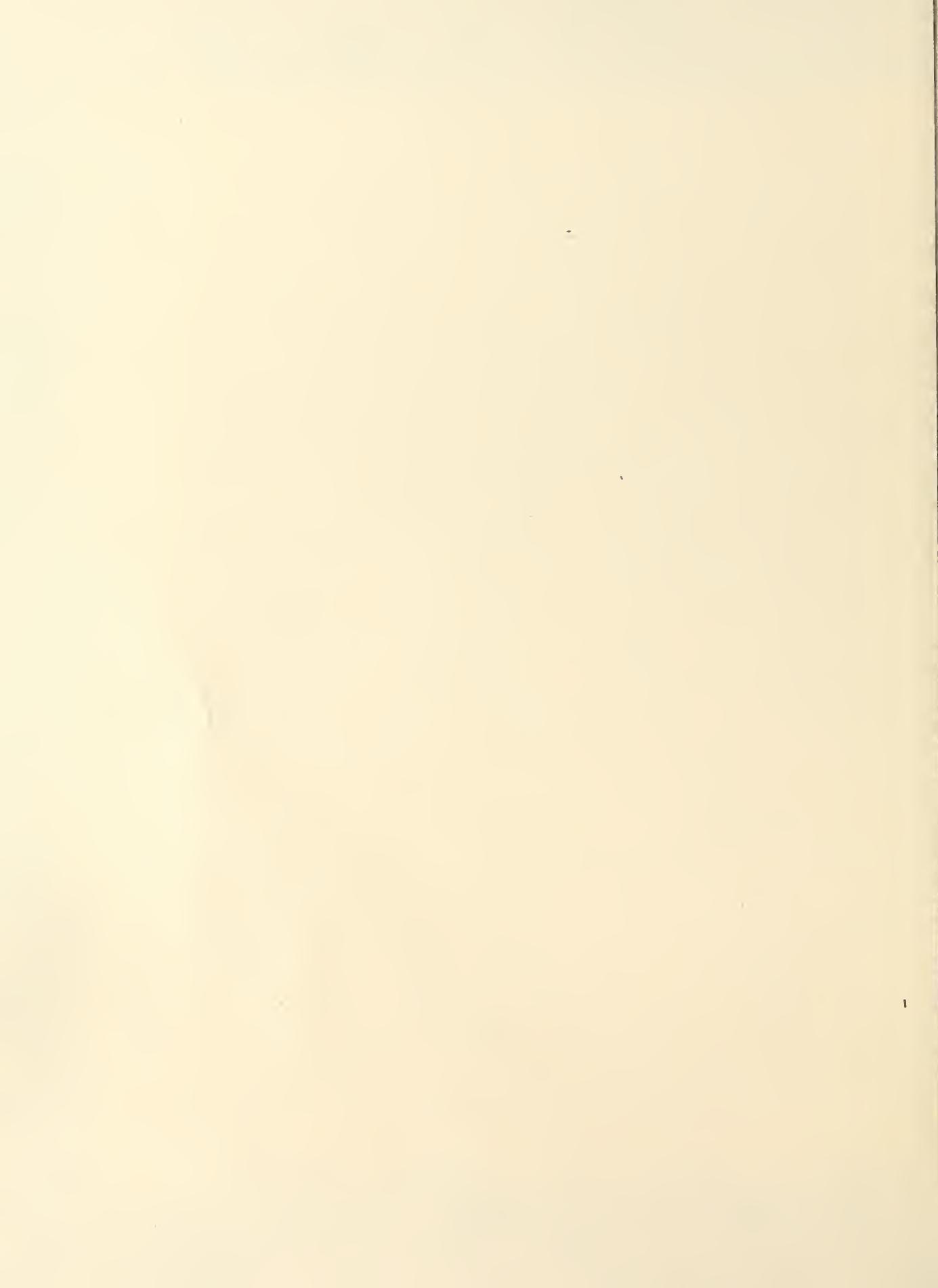


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JULY 3 1951

DIXIE RANGER



HARRY ROSSOLL



THE DIXIE RANGER

U. S. FOREST SERVICE, SOUTHERN REGION, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JOSEPH C. KIRCHER, REGIONAL FORESTER.

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THE CANADIANS HAVE A WORD FOR IT

"The southern pine menace is a real menace." That is not the statement of a disgruntled lumber dealer but a statement by Premier Hepburn of Ontario, Canada, according to the American Lumberman. He warned Canadian officials that "Southern interests are organizing to fill northern United States pulpwood needs with southern pine, while Ontario is retaining matured pulpwood undeveloped at an actual loss." The Premier said that experts and department heads will be asked to develop a plan of constructive reforestation in Ontario. His plan is to develop a Provincial policy to "utilize matured forests in northern Ontario in relieving the unemployment situation and developing a profitable market in the United States for Ontario pulpwood." This the American Lumberman interprets as indicating that at least in Ontario, Canadians are beginning to worry a bit about the increasing number of pulp and paper mills that are being built in the South. The editor continues: "It is interesting to note that newspaper publishers in the South apparently have been somewhat lukewarm in their offers of support to proposed Southern mills for the production of newsprint until recent months. Now, they are enthusiastic, and groups of them have pledged themselves to purchase their newsprint supplies from Southern mills because Northern mills producing paper from Canadian pulpwood have pushed the price of their paper up so high. According to published figures it has been demonstrated that newsprint can be produced in the South, from southern pine, and sold at a price that will effect a substantial saving to southern publishers. In order to assure a permanent supply of both pulpwood and saw timber in the South, however, it is being realized that there must be a general program of timber conservation and reforestation, and greater interest is being taken in that subject by southern lumbermen and timber owners than ever before."

The above was taken from DAILY CONTACT, R-9.

Foresters indeed are realizing that there must be a general program of wise timber conservation to prevent further play on that word "menace". Without a definite policy of management embodying sound, practical forestry measures for keeping our pine lands productive to meet the expanded program, the new industry can prove to be a menace

instead of a blessing. It is up to the Forest Service to cooperate with State Foresters, timber protective organizations and private owners in a concentrated drive for the future management of Southern timber resources in a manner which will assure stability to the industry and benefits and profits to all concerned.

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THE REGIONAL OFFICE HAS A PICNIC

On Saturday, July 10, members of the Regional office left their desks, typewriters and filing cases, took their families, and went to Lake Winfield Scott in the Chattahoochee National Forest for a picnic, a field day, and a staff meeting all in one "swell foop".

Assistant Regional Forester Bill Kramer thought it up, and according to popular vote, it was the swellest idea anybody has had in a long time. In a popularity contest right now, Mr. Kramer would find himself at the top of the list.

Once a month for the past several months, the Regional Office has had a get-together meeting, at which one of the Divisions has presented a program, outlining its duties in the general scheme of things. Saturday had fallen to the lot of the Division of Lands and Recreation. With his usual flair for the clever and distinctive, Bill Kramer decided to gild the lily, or sugar coat the pill - or something. Anyway, Lands put on a program which told the story of its activities in a manner highly amusing and entertaining. From the announcement of the title of the skit, "For the Land's Sake", to the closing lines, there was never a moment when action dragged. The cleverness of the lines and the abilities of the players held the interest of the audience throughout the play.

We never suspected that we were harboring in our midst such an array of talent- authors and actors. In fact, if George Cukor had been hiding behind a laurel bush, he might well have considered his troubles "Gone with the Wind" in the discovery of the potential Scarletts and Rhettts on hand.

Bill Kramer has been leading a double life all these years, concealing his histrionic abilities behind that clipped executive manner.

Percy Paxton was right on his home ground, handing out acquisition figures in the most realistic manner possible. Beichler, Bowers, Barbour and all the others were good enough to please the most critical.

Everyone said it was a grand day. Lands had thought of everything, had even fixed it up with the weather man for the right proportions of sunshine and breeze.

It was good to get away from the grind of routine and reports and get up into the mountains with their far-sweeping vistas and tall peaks reaching into the clouds, good for us to get out on a Forest - get the feel of the immensity of the great out-of-doors. It sort of balances

our sense of proportion and causes us to see things in their true perspective. This is the sort of thing that dwindle~~s~~ our tallest troubles and we suddenly realize how puny and insignificant are the things we worry most about. Yes, this is the sort of day to be repeated at frequent intervals.

It is impossible to describe the scenic charms of the drive up to Lake Winfield Scott - the majestic peaks and blue vistas, the fascinating play of light and shadow from the sun and clouds, the green velvet valleys snuggling at the foot of the mountains. The towers on Yahoola and Black Mountain, standing like sentinels on guard, cause us to thrill with pride in the Service that so efficiently and unostentatiously guards and protects the greenness of this grandeur.

The roads that climbed and curved up and around these peaks and gorges were another thing to justify pride in the Service. The lake, the bath house, the fireplaces and all other improvements at Winfield Scott were evidences of a job well done.

Saturday's trip gave most of us a better idea of just what the Forest Service means. It was an example of more educational work in the ranks. It gave those behind the desks in the Regional Office an idea of what is back of the routine. Put some meaning into phrases and figures that heretofore had seemed meaningless. It was an inoculation of enthusiasm, and enthusiasm is one of the requisites for doing a job well.

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FOREST FIRE DAMAGE

It is surprising how many private timberland owners do not realize the actual damage and loss that is caused by forest fires.

While making growth studies in a mixed pine and hardwood stand in cooperation with a lumber company in Alabama recently, in company with McKinley of the Division of State and Private Forestry, we demonstrated to the logging superintendent just what one fire had done to the stand.

In order to obtain definite information, a sample plot was taken and all trees one inch in diameter and larger d.b.h. were measured and tallied, and the following are the high-spots of the data obtained.

The stand before cutting in the summer of 1936 contained 760 trees per acre, and of these 3 percent of the number and 23 percent of the volume was removed as sawlogs.

In November of the same year a fire occurred which was probably the result of an attempt at "light woods burning", but which actually resulted in a disastrous fire. The following spring a tally made showed ONLY 300 trees per acre living, which means that the fire killed outright 59 percent of the stand remaining after the cut. Of the trees killed by the fire, an average of 50 per acre were five inches d.b.h. and larger.

C. W. Strauss,
Regional Office.

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ASSISTANT SUPERVISORS MEET AT FRANKLIN

The first conference of Assistant Supervisors of Region 8 was held at Franklin, North Carolina, from June 14 to 26. Its purpose was to train forest officers in training methods. Riebold explained and demonstrated the conference and 4-step methods. Each assistant supervisor led two practice conferences of his associates, the topics being limited to different phases of fire control work. By the time the second group of conferences were under way the conference leaders became quite adept at "bouncing" ticklish questions back at the conferees and the several attempts to confuse the conference leaders were "boomeranged" very neatly back at the group. Not only were the conferences of value in analyzing fire control topics to the extent that time would permit, but the men showed marked ability in picking up and applying various "tricks of the trade".

All evenings were not spent in preparing plans for presenting and developing topics. Had some of the evening sessions been held on an organized conference basis the best methods for trapping wildcats on the Chattahoochee, growing bigger and better ticks in Texas, and placing bets on winning horses in Arkansas, might have been more conclusively determined.

Two days were spent in the field at Arrowood Glade, each man instructing one or more of his associates on some fire control job using the 4-step method. Jobs analyzed and used for training varied from how to prepare a daily lookout log to how to use an axe.

The interest demonstrated by the Assistant Supervisors throughout the conference and the effective manner in which practice conferences were led and topics developed by them were very convincing and encouraging to the several observers from the Regional Office, who had a difficult time refraining from entering the live discussions themselves.

Donald E. Clark,
Regional Office.

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All mankind is divided into three classes: those that are immovable, those that are movable, and those that move.

Arabian Proverb.
Daily News, Intermountain Region.

CONTEST ON THE CHATTAHOOCHEE

(Editor's Note: Supervisor Fischer recently received the following letter from Leonard I. Barrett, Silviculturist, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station:)

"The news item in the Dixie Ranger of last April describing Ranger Nicholson's \$160 curly poplar is likely to start something very similar to what happens when fishermen indulge in tales of the big ones they've caught. Not that I want to start anything, but the credit for the high in single tree values really belongs to Ranger Woody's District even though Uncle Sam didn't collect the stumpage.

The record about to be perpetrated was established by a 69-inch curly poplar which stood approximately one mile southwest of Jack's Gap in Union County, Georgia. The land was owned at that time by the Pfister and Vogel Land and Leather Company, but is now a part of the Blue Ridge Ranger District. The tree had been cut in trespass and was bucked into veneer bolts when discovered by Carey Ernest, agent for the Company. I helped scale the tree on January 20, 1932, and the following is a summary made from measurements taken at that time.

Like Ranger Nicholson's poplar, the base was hollow, but an 8 or 9 foot long butt cleared the defect. Above this there was approximately 50 feet of sound stem which had been cut into 7 veneer logs, the smallest of which had an inside bark diameter of 49 inches at the small end and the largest 58 inches. Above these 7 logs there was considerable defect, but sound sections had been split out. There were 3 half logs 7 feet long split out next and above this were several hollow logs having sound shells from 8 to 14 inches thick. These logs were split into six parts. In all there were the 7 sound logs and 12 split sections, the total net volume being computed as 8930 feet Scribner Dec. C Scale. The Company sold the tree on the ground for \$30 per M, or a total of about \$268. At Ranger Nicholson's price of present standard plus \$5, the total value would have been \$132.55.

A sidelight to the story is that about a year prior to this incident, a field party from the Experiment Station had photographed the standing tree so that, along with the pictures taken after the felling, we have a fairly good photographic account of this record-breaker."

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PURCHASE OF POLES IN THE REGION

As a direct result of a visit by G. H. Lentz and Clinton G. Smith of the Division of State and Private Forestry to the Taylor-Colquitt Company, Wood Preservers, at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and to the Duke Forest at Durham, North Carolina, plans are now being made by the company to purchase poles from the Duke Forest.

The Taylor-Colquitt Company treats approximately 240,000 poles and piling annually and purchases pole timber over a wide range of territory.

William Maughan, Assistant Director of the Duke Forest, stated that they were getting only \$3.00 to \$3.50 per M for sawtimber which was marked for sale. A large percentage of their mature timber and some trees taken out in thinnings will make poles which can be sold at a much better price.

G. H. Lontz,
In Charge, Private Forest Management.

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KNOTLESS WOOD MAY BE GROWN IN NEAR FUTURE

(Editor's Note: The following article appeared in a recent issue of the Asheville Times.)

From a two-year study of 10,000 wood knots, Benson H. Paul, U. S. forest products laboratory scientist, learned how to produce knotless lumber.

Paul, an associate of Arthur Koehler, wood expert called as a witness in the Hauptmann trial, has studied trees from the forests of Wisconsin, North Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi for the last 15 years. He can look at a tree's knots and determine immediately its value as lumber.

Since knotless lumber is of far greater value than knotty timber, Paul went to work to discover how to develop knot-free trees.

In releasing the results of his studies, Paul pointed out that side branches on tree trunks are responsible for knots on a log. Natural pruning of side branches is a snail's progress brought about by the limbs dying from exclusion of sunlight, he said.

"The decayed branches drop to the ground, leaving irregular stubs that often cling to the tree for 50 or 100 years before they are enclosed by new growth layers as a fence post by drifting sand", Paul explained.

It is these broken branches that appear as knots when the trees are cut up for lumber.

To escape knot formation Paul recommended early pruning of forest trees. That makes the pruning scars smaller and restricts them to the center of the tree. Branches, he said, always should be removed with a saw rather than an ax. A smooth cut close to the trunk permits immediate formation of clear lumber, according to the silviculturist's report.

CARELESSNESS

(Editor's Note: This article was submitted by Ranger Swarthout of the Osceola, who states it was clipped by Mr. Dan Howell, "a local turpentine operator and ardent conservationist".)

I am more powerful than the combined armies of the world.
I have destroyed more than all the wars of the world.
I am more deadly than bullets and I have wrecked more homes than the mightiest of siego guns.
I steal in the United States alone over 300 million dollars each year.
I spare none and I find my victims among the rich and poor alike, the young and the old, the strong and the weak; widows and orphans know me.
I loom up to such proportions that I cast my shadow on every field of labor from the turning of the grindstone to the moving of every train.
I am relentless, I am everywhere - in the home, on the street, in the factory, at railroad crossings, and on the sea.
I bring sickness and degradation and death, and few seek to avoid me.
I destroy, crush or maim.
I give nothing but take all.
I am your worst enemy.
I am CARELESSNESS.

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ECHOES FROM THE ANVIL

The May 31, 1937 issue of the "Ecos del Yunque" has been circulating through the Regional Office for the past two weeks. This issue of the Puerto Rico CCC publication is of extreme interest.

According to the editorial the Civilian Conservation Corps in Puerto Rico is celebrating its fourth birthday on July 17. The celebration is to be held on that date at the El Yunque Camp in the Caribbean National Forest and arrangements have been made to transport all of the workers and the supervising personnel to this camp. A parade will be held for the purpose of demonstrating to the Administration the progress made by the C.C.C. organization during the four year period and to show what is being done to correct existing conditions on the Island. In addition to transporting all of the personnel the Forest will endeavor to have on hand the greatest possible number of the machines which have been utilized in their labors, together with their respective operators. Each camp will also carry a uniformed orchestra and trained athletes who will compete in the different games to be held during the day.

It is interesting to note that approximately three months ago an

educational program was initiated in all of the CCC camps in Puerto Rico. This program has been well accepted by the enrollees and at this time their slogan is "Less work ---- more education", based on the belief that what is desired in the United States is an intelligent people, a people that think with their heads, such belief being enunciated by the President of the nation. The enrollees are already learning to read and to write and it is believed that the educational program will be a great influence in the lives and habits of the enrollees and that they will be elevated to a better plane in their private, public and social lives.

W. P. Kramer,
Regional Office.

OZARK SPRING

It started with snow on the ground in March. The saucy little meadow daisies poked their lavender heads through the carpet of snow and chert rock. The last snow melted and the delicate white blooms of serviceberry turned their faces earthward as April's heralds. A little rain and burst of sun popped the graceful redbud into being again. None who has ever seen the color of those unfolding buds can ever forget that lavender lace pendulous from slender black limbs. But Spring doesn't linger long here. It passes in rapid review, giving way to solid green of summer. Mid-April brought the dogwood and it's whitish green blossoms, dotting the mountainsides like the last patches of winter snow. Wild plum, too, with a scent like ambrosia. May brought Azaleas, pink and white, and flame; more than I ever saw before. They were scattered along the limestone bluffs and massed on the North slopes, perfumed armies of floral loveliness. Beneath the bluff the buckeye's white blooms had turned rooster red. Something white and feathery hangs from the bluff. It is the Fringe Tree, one of nature's masterpieces. May finds it covered with beautiful pendants of feathery white blossoms, followed in August by clusters of red berries that squirrels travel miles for.

It is the middle of May. The shrubs have had their little show and have turned to the more important business of making food. We have one little trip left. Let's climb Sugarloaf. Under the ledge, giant columbines peep out, looking like inverted French horns. There also, we find shooting stars and Lobelia cardinalis. Above the ledge, more Lobelia and Anemones that take your breath away. You don't want to pick them. Somehow, one does not dare to spoil the setting. An overhanging calico ledge of pink and green and white, drips cool beads of water, while flowers peep out from every crevice, from the thin soil below and the thinner above. You've seen something you can't take home.

Lee S. Settel,
Junior Forester, Ozark.

RADIO AND FOREST FIRE CONTROL IN FLORIDA

The cost of equipment and results of experiments with short-wave radio communication in the control of forest fires in Florida by the Florida Forest and Park Service are summarized by Assistant State Forester H. J. Malsberger. Mr. Malsberger thinks this information may be helpful to private landowners, or groups of private landowners who may wish to install a similar system:

'Radio,' he reported, 'permits forest organizations to be very mobile. Labor crews can work on forestry improvement projects, such as thinning, planting, or fencing and still be immediately available for fire suppression work. A man remains near the truck to receive the fire messages and then collects the crew after instructions. Mileage is reduced; time is saved.'

There are two general classifications of the use of radio: (1) broadcast, for the entertainment and education of the public, and (2) communication, for the distribution and exchange of information. The voice or a code system is always used in this classification of radio.

The county commissioners of Duval county, rather than individual landowners, cooperate with the Florida Board of Forestry. The county covers 268,954 acres and was the first in the State to embark upon a program of county fire control. The station erected at the Dinsmore Ranger Station, fourteen miles north of Jacksonville, on State Road, for the purpose of ultimately serving the adjoining county, Nassau, operates on a frequency of 2726 kilocycles with call letters WAFB and has an output of 100 watts.

The total cost of radio installation amounted to \$2,610 and total cost of operation and maintenance amounts to \$272 annually. This included the following equipment and maintenance costs:

Collings Type FXB Transmitter: Information is transmitted by voice modulation; the frequency control made possible by a special crystal ground to exact frequency installed in an oven which automatically maintains a constant temperature of 53 degrees C. Cost of transmitter \$800.

Control Points: Two control points: one located in county ranger's office, and the remote control point in the lookout tower. Under ordinary fire conditions radio operators can be lookout and dispatcher at same time. Another advantage is that radio operator can keep in closer touch with condition of going fires which enables him to keep better control of the crews. The remote control point is equipped with a modulation monitor, receiver, and switch. Total cost \$150.

Station Receiver: RME 69 model, manufactured by Radio Manufacturers' Engineers, Peoria, Illinois. It is a communication, band-switching, superheterodyne type of receiver, covers frequency range of 550 to 32,000 kilocycles. Cost \$150.

Antenna and Ground: Considered to be the most important as the

Dependability of reception over the area is governed by this equipment. The objective in the construction of a forest fire control radio station is to concentrate power, which is equally radiated in all directions around the transmitter, along the surface of the earth. If the antenna is located near the center of the protected area, it must be absolutely non-directional in order to assure proper reception in areas of the control unit.

The strong ground wave is accomplished by the use of a quarter-wave Marconi antenna suspended vertically from a ninety-five foot pole. A number ten copper wire is used on the pole for the antenna.

At a point in the ground, exactly beneath the center of the transmitter, a 12-foot by 16-foot copper-mesh screen is buried eight inches deep. A twenty-foot section of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch galvanized iron pipe establishes a permanent ground to which is attached the screen. Sections of number twelve copper wire are soldered to the screen and extend radially from it. The eighty-four radials are eighty-seven and a half feet long and the wire is buried six inches in the ground and terminates in a 6-foot galvanized ground rod. The wire is placed in the ground by the use of a dibble. Cost \$300.

Mircophones: Crystal microphones are used at both transmission points. This eliminates batteries which would be necessary if carbon microphones were used. They are Shure type 70 S made by the Shure Brothers Company, Chicago, Illinois, Cost \$15.

Control Panel: Made by the operator and constructed of tempered Masonite to which was applied a coat of lamp black. The unit cost \$25. It employs a fool-proof switching device arranged so that two control points could not possibly interfere.

Receivers in Trucks: Philco types 810 PV and 811 PV receivers used in trucks. Equipment has a tuning dial instead of a fixed frequency to receive messages from stations having different frequencies. Cost \$35.

Another feature is a loop-receiving antenna attached to top of cabs on trucks. The antenna mounting is constructed of oak on metal frame. Number twelve copper wire is threaded inside the mounting on bakelite insulators. This antenna is cut to approximately a quarter-wave, (ninety-two feet of wiring used in this case). Cost \$22.

Operation of Station: Radio operator begins testing at nine a. m. and each hour until six p. m. except during fire season when longer service is needed. Specific locations of all fires are broadcasted and county ranger is kept informed of conditions over the unit at all times.

Service Parts: Service parts and test equipment valued at approximately \$150.

Operating and Replacement Costs: Averaged over five months amounts to \$6 per month. Frequency monitoring service required by Federal

Communications Commission costs \$5 per month. Tube replacement and maintenance of transmitter and station equipment is estimated at \$50 per year. Maintenance of truck receivers \$5, totaling \$75 for fifteen receivers operating in the Duval-Nassau unit. Life of antenna and ground system is estimated at twenty years; replacement amounts to \$15 per year.

Organization: One man is employed as radio operator and chief dispatcher who has a second-class radio operator's license. Assisted by an assistant operator and dispatcher who has a third-class operator license.

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TIMBER SALES

The Pisgah reports something rather new in timber sales - a sale of mixed oak pulpwood. Mr. Leonard I. Barrett of the Appalachian Experiment Station has the following to say regarding this sale:

"A recent contract let by the Champion Fibre Company of Canton, North Carolina, for 200 cords of mixed oak pulpwood may be the harbinger of a new market for mountain hardwoods. Should this market expand, its significance in timber sales and stand improvement work in the Southern Appalachians will be enormous."

"Shortly after the above contract was let, an operator approached the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station with a request for 100 cords from the Bent Creek Experimental Forest. A sale was made on the 50-acre Long Branch plots where an experimental cutting in old growth sawtimber had been conducted during the spring and early summer of 1936. Removal of the oak pulpwood will be limited to the tops of trees cut for logs a year ago and also to cull trees which were felled as part of the original experiment."

"Stumpage values for this class of material are at present pretty much of an unknown quantity and the Experiment Station is conducting a cost study on the sale for the purpose of obtaining appraisal and mensuration data."

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Bids for the sale of National Forest timber from the L'lvrogne Rayou and Bear Creek Units, Kisatchie National Forest, were made by the Frost Lumber Industries, Incorporated and Kellogg Lumber Company, respectively. On the L'lvrogne Bayou timber, the Frost Industries bid the advertised price of \$9.00 per M for 4,523 M bd. ft. of longleaf pine.

The following prices bid on the Bear Creek Unit timber by the Kellogg Company are the same as advertised except for a 50¢ per M bd. ft. increase in Item 1. Total M bd. ft. for this unit 1, 765.

1.	Red gum, Red and Water Oaks, White and Cow Oaks, Cypress, Magnolia, Ash and Cherry	\$12.50
2.	Beech, Sycamore, Elm, Post Oak, Red Maple	3.00
3.	Black Gum, Hickory and Cottonwood	6.00
4.	Shortleaf and loblolly pine	7.00

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Activity on the Montague Timber Sale on the Osceola has increased considerably for the first two weeks of the month. A total of 362,880 board feet has been cut this month with a value of \$2,367.87, as compared with \$3,691.98, for the entire month of April.

There are still some big trees in Gum Swamp. A log 16 feet long was taken to the Watertown Mill this past month which scaled 1,440 board feet.

The Lake City Rosin Barrel Company resumed operation on their stavewood sale on May 14th.

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Only one bid was received on 3,951 M BM of shortleaf pine on the Freedom Creek Compartment, Rock Island Working Circle, Ouachita, at the advertised price of \$8.35 per M bd. ft. Award was made to the Waldron Lumber Company.

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One bid was received on June 19 on 8,521 M bd. ft. of white oak, hickory, gum and elm (species other than white oak optional with the bidder) Mountain and Barron Creek Blocks, White Rock Working Circle, Ozark. Successful bidder is Robert Farmer Stave Company who bid \$21.50 per M bd. ft. for white oak only in both blocks.

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The J. P. Trull sale on the Nantahala original contract covering 582 M BM miscellaneous species and 20 tons of chestnut oak tanbark, was modified on June 19 to cover extension of time for one year. In addition, transfer of agreement to R. T. Heaton, one of the bondsmen, was effected as of the same date. Approximately \$500 worth of timber remains to be cut on the sale area.

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Jethro Herron submitted the only bid on 405 M BM of shortleaf pine, Steve Compartment, Ouachita-Fourche Working Circle, Ouachita National Forest at the advertised price of \$8.75 per M.

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Report of Timber Cut and Sold, Region 8.

	Fourth Quarter		Entire FY 1937	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
<u>Commercial Sales</u>				
Timber cut	30,287 MBM	\$155,582	87,253 MBM	\$439,138
Timber sold	21,150 "	95,083	129,586 "	1,064,961
Tanbark cut	237 tons	322	1,601 tons	1,866
Tanbark sold	334 "	494	408 "	600
Other products, cut	-	3,052	-	13,702
Other products, sold	-	144	-	687
<u>Cost Sales</u>				
Timber cut	120 MBM	124	311 MBM	315
Timber sold	89 "	89	347 "	347
		<u>FY 1936</u>	<u>FY 1937</u>	
Value, timber & products cut		\$459,378	\$455,021	
Value, timber & products sold		436,364	1,066,595	

CCC NOTES

Fire meetings are being held at CCC Camp F-1, on the Osceola, every two weeks, with all regular and ECW employees attending. Various phases of fire prevention, suppression, and organization are discussed at these meetings.

The class in journalism, CCC F-3, Niccville, Florida, under the supervision of the camp educational adviser, has taken over the active management and editorship of the Valpariso News, Valpariso, Florida, a weekly paper. The news and advertising will be gathered, edited, type set, paper printed and distributed by the camp educational adviser and his staff of enrollees.

CCC Camp F-14 on the Pisgah District has now completed one year of work without a lost time accident and only two minor accidents. Within the past year this Camp has worked 28,447 man days, and trucks have operated 129,712 miles. These trucks have hauled enrollees over 500,000 man miles on work projects without any kind of an accident. Any one knowing the mountain roads, and the number of tourists from the flat country, will realize what a feat this is!

Since September of 1936 Stapp Camp on the Ouachita has had no lost time accidents. However, during the past month an enrollee suffered an injured eyeball while hammering hot iron. Contrary to regulations he has been doing this work without the use of goggles. It

was necessary that he be taken to the hospital at Muskogee for treatment! This accident is being used as subject for discussion at safety meetings at the camp.

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"This guy stood near a flying spade
While out constructing ditches;
He's now patched up as good as new,
With six or seven stiches."

(This was No. 6 of "Not Too Silly" Safety Symphonies- R-6.)

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FISH AND GAME

Seven streams were open for fishing on the Chattahoochee National Forest during May, at a charge of \$1.00 for two consecutive days- state fishing license required. The fishing area was patrolled by L.E.M.'s from CCC camps and by three State Game Protectors. Estimated amount collected for fishing permits is \$200.

Noontootly Creek was the most popular stream - largest fish caught here. In general, small catches were made by fishermen, probably due to inexperienced fisherman and to the large amount of available natural feed for the trout.

One party of two contacted on Noontootly fished all one Saturday afternoon with no results, then from 5:30 P.M. to 6:00 P. M. they each caught the limit. They then fished all day the following Sunday with no success. Another party of two on the same stream came out with twenty-seven fine trout from 1-1/2 days' fishing. This same party came back a week later and had no success although one of the party located a hole with three trout ranging from fourteen to eighteen inches long. He spent practically a full day there using every type of live and artificial bait imaginable with no luck.

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The following is summarized from fishing records of June 4, 5 and 6, 1937, Pisgah National Forest:

	Sherwood Game Refuge	Mt. Mitchell St. Game Refuge	Danl. Boone State Refuge
Anglers checked out	361	137	60
Total catch	2,112	702	284
Brook trout	2,112	568	178
Rainbow trout	3	134	106
Total wt. (ozs.)	5,546	2,102	815
Average weight	2.62	2.99	2.86
Caught limit	50	8	3
Caught no fish	85	30	17
Average catch	5.85	5.12	4.73
Largest fish	16 in. 24 ozs.	14 in. 16 ozs.	13 in. 16 ozs.
Total no. permits sold	397	136	90

Predatory animals trapped on the Georgia Fish and Game Management Area, Chattahoochee National Forest, during May, were as follows:

3 adult grey fox and 8 grey fox pups
4 adult wildcat and 4 wildcat kittens

From the end of February to the end of May, a total of 85 foxes and 66 wildcats were trapped on the Chattahoochee.

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FOREST NEWS

ALABAMA

Ranger Wilson has recently completed a timber survey of approximately 4,100 acres of timberland on the Black Warrior National Forest. One timber sale has already been made on this Unit and others will be advertised sometime in the near future.

Four acres of pine timber adjoining the Black Warrior National Forest was recently purchased by a local sawmill operator from a resident of \$50 an acre.

The Forest Service exhibit from the Texas Centennial has proved to be very interesting throughout the Alabama National Forests. The largest day's attendance on the Talladega National Forest was 1,353 persons.

The protection system on the Oakmulgee Unit, including fire towers, telephone lines, and firemen's dwellings will probably be completed within the next few months.

Another natural bridge has been discovered in Franklin County, adjoining the Black Warrior, by Dr. J. M. Clark of Russellville, Alabama. This bridge is 151 feet from abutment to abutment. Underneath the bridge are some boulders carrying ancient carvings of glyphs and symbols made centuries ago. These are not the pictographs of the North American Indians, but according to Dr. Guth of Ann Arbor, Michigan, were made by a people here long before the coming of the white man to America. Recreational Assistant Lammers is also aware of the presence of this bridge and is making further study of it with a view towards recreational development.

The Conecuh National Forest has just completed a motion picture program on the Forest and in the northern portion of Florida immediately bordering the Unit. The picture "Friends of Man" was shown to nearly 2,500 people during the 18 shows scheduled. Numerous contacts were made by Ranger District personnel after each show and fire prevention literature was distributed.

Much interest was attracted to the Nantahala exhibit of a National Forest which was displayed on the Alabama Forests during the month of May.

Frank W. Rasor,
Forest Supervisor.

CHEROKEE

On May 27, C. Joe Galloway, Jr. Landscape Architect, and D. E. Manges, Game Management Assistant, attended a meeting of the Hamilton County Chapter of the Federation of Tennessee Sportsmen at Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tennessee. Galloway and Manges were requested to present to the assembled sportsmen the aims and objectives of the Forest Service with respect to recreational development and game management. After very satisfactory sessions morning and afternoon at the hotel, the meeting was adjourned to meet in the evening for a social gathering of the sportsmen in the taproom of the Old South Brewery, where sandwiches and beer were provided in unlimited quantities.

A party of prominent Cleveland, Tennessee, business men were conducted on a sightseeing tour over the Hiwassee and Tellico Ranger Districts on May 26, by Junior Landscape Architect Joe Galloway and Assistant Forester E. J. Mead. On the following day the local daily newspaper carried an enthusiastic two-column story of the 250-mile trip. The guests were members of the Cleveland Kiwanis Club. Not to be outdone, the Cleveland Lion's Club petitioned Mr. Galloway to conduct them on a similar tour. On June 9, the members were taken on a 200-mile trip that covered many of the features on the Cherokee National Forest.

On June 20, Moving Picture Machine Operator Harry Anderson, completed a three-months' tour of the Forest and reported that on the four Ranger Districts he gave 102 shows at rural schoolhouses with a total attendance of 11,975. In addition to the usual Forest Service films, Anderson showed pictures that were obtained from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and the International Harvester Company.

Another consignment of fingerling trout has been obtained from the Federal hatchery at Flintville, Tennessee, and placed in rearing pools on two Ranger Districts by Game Management Assistant D. E. Manges.

P. F. W. Prater,
Forest Supervisor.

FLORIDA

Mr. Harvey J. Sconce, of Chicago, Illinois, a member of the Board of Directors of the Resources Corporation International, visited the Osceola and the Southern Forest Experiment Station on May 4th. He is interested in the development, by breeding, of slash pine in the south in an attempt to produce trees whose fibre will be tough and contain a minimum of gum and rosin. Such trees, it is his contention, will be developed by selection and carefully controlled "Growing Conditions". These projects will be carried on in Georgia and Florida, with land being furnished by Henry Ford if present plans develop as anticipated. Mr. Sconce was amazed at the rate at which our slash

pine timber is growing in this region.

While engaged in the removal of the FEPA fence, Project Superintendent Hines of the Appalachicola, discovered a method of taking up the posts which has proved to be a great saver of man-days. After the wire was taken down and rolled up, a 35 Cletrac was driven down the row of posts. Those which were too rotten for further use broke off at the ground and the sound posts were uprooted by the tractor. The usable posts were picked up by a crew following behind the tractor and are being used on the north boundary fence, and the broken posts are hauled to camp for fuelwood.

(Editor's note: The DIXIE RANGER is always glad to receive and pass on to the field new ideas or accounts of new experiments. There must be a lot of these floating around on the Forests and you are urged to pass them along. They might be very helpful to others interested in working out similar problems.)

The hazards of the Big Gum Swamp are many, but the most disconcerting of these obstacles can be illustrated by an incident occurring this month in the isolated area on the south edge of Buckhead Swamp. Ranger Swarthout and Dick Boykin, Superintendent of the Montague operation, were running a line through the swamp in an attempt to secure the most desirable location for the railroad to cross this area. They were walking through a particularly dense and swampy area and while wading knee deep in water past a half buried log, Boykin stumbled and in falling put out his hand to brace himself against the log. His hand never touched this log, but rested on the slippery back of a five foot moccasin. The snake went into a half coil to strike. Here action started, Boykin's cry could be heard four sections away and his leap carried him 10 feet up and 13 feet southwest into a clump of green briars. The poor fear-crazed snake escaped into the ooze and was never seen again. Boykin jumped at the sight of sticks for 24 hours after this incident.

Maxie Thurmond, newly appointed student assistant, is preparing project maps of all plantation areas listed in the 1938 planting plan.

Thurmond, a sophomore, at the University of Georgia, next year will have these areas ready for immediate planting when the stock arrives, with corner posts established and plantable areas listed on the project map.

The Forestry Class of the University of Florida spent the week of June 7 to 11 at Osceola Lodge. They took several trips thru the forest and its adjacent areas during their stay. They visited the seed extractory and cone drying sheds and inspected towers and fire fighting equipment on the Forest, as well as Naval Stores operations.

Deer Lake Camp has gone into use, with all details of construction complete except the installation of a large generator for furnishing electrical power for the camp. Camp opened on June 21, and a small generator was installed temporarily while awaiting the permanent set-up.

The present occupancy of the camp is for a two-weeks period by one hundred forty underprivileged children of Marion County. This encampment is being sponsored by the Kiwanis Club and is under the direction of the local post of the Salvation Army. 140 underprivileged children, both boys and girls, are experiencing a very interesting two-weeks period. Swimming, boating, diamond ball, basket ball, volley ball, shuffle-board and horse shoe pitching furnish the principal amusements. An educational program is also undertaken during the course of each day, and in the evening games and programs are conducted on the stage in the recreation hall. On Sunday evenings and certain other evenings during the week vesper services are conducted by the ministers of the different church organizations throughout the county. In order to improve deficiencies in food a dietitian is on hand to study individual cases and proper food for all of the children is being provided.

This camp is proving to be a very successful venture in welfare and community work. For this period approximately two hundred children signified desire to attend, but because of insufficient facilities it was necessary to limit the encampment to a maximum of one hundred forty.

The entire personnel on the Ocala extend their deepest sympathy to Construction Foreman A. M. Barlow in the death of his sister, in West Florida on June 13.

The regular summer 4-H Club encampment has been in session at Camp McQuarrie during the past month, this site being under special use permit from the Forest Service. The camp is filled to capacity. More than two thousand boys will visit this camp during the present season to take advantage of the many outdoor opportunities which the Forest Service has to offer the present day youth.

Frank A. Albort,
Forest Supervisor.

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KISATCHIE

The register book was placed at the Valentine Lake Recreational area on May 16, and in the ensuing thirty days 2,111 people registered despite the fact that the area is only partially completed.

For the period of May 21 to June 21, 2,760 people registered at Big Creek Camp Ground. As the figures show, both areas are receiving considerable use. The Big Creek Camp Ground's major activity is fishing and a large percentage of parties remain out for fish fries at the end of the day's catch. While fishing is not permitted at Valentine Lake as yet, groups of people have been noticed holding fish fries, bringing in fish from the outside. The swimming facilities at Valentine Lake are receiving considerable use.

Professor McComb and Julander brought 70 students of Iowa State University on a visit to the Kisatchie National Forest on June 21 and 22. Supervisor Bryan welcomed them to the forest and they were con-

ducted on a trip throughout the forest and shown the Stuart Nursery, Crooked Road Plantations, Bear Creek Timber Sale, Catahoula and Clear Creek Look-outs, the Big Creek Camp and Picnic Ground and Valentine Lake Recreational Camp.

A reorganization of Ranger Districts took place on the Kisatchie on June 16, the Evangeline Unit was shifted into the Catahoula Ranger District, with Ranger Schumaker in charge; Assistant Ranger Morgan was moved from the Leesville District to this District with the Ranger Station in Alexandria; the Winn Ranger District was enlarged by moving the boundary southward in the Catahoula Division; Assistant Ranger Kellogg was moved to Winnfield as Ranger Tamchill's assistant; the Leesville Ranger District remaining the same except that Assistant Ranger Christen was transferred from the Winn to the Leesville District and the Evangeline Division taken from the Leesville District and transferred to the Catahoula Division.

The North Tower has been dismantled; the Selma Tower is being dismantled and the New Colfax Tower has been erected on the Catahoula Division as a part of a program to increase visibility on this District.

P. H. Bryan,
Forest Supervisor.

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OUACHITA

On Sunday June 13, 1937, a group of 56 persons left Hot Springs at 7:30 a. m. for a tour of the Forest. The group was composed of members of the Supervisor's staff and office force and their families. They visited Oak Mountain Game Refuge Guard Station and Cove Mountain Tower. They traveled along the skyline drives over Main Mountain and Long Mountain and stopped again at Allen's Peak Observatory. They managed to arrive at Aly CCC camp just at lunch time where an excellent lunch, consisting of fried chicken, vegetables and more fried chicken was served. Then at Aly the visitors were treated to the spectacle of a CCC fire crew going into action. From Aly they proceeded to Muddy Mountain Tower and got a look at the fire that the men were battling. From Muddy Mountain they traveled through Muddy Creek Game Refuge and inspected the new guard station. Thence to Charlton Picnic Area for a swim and on to Hot Springs. They called it a perfect day, and the ah's and oh's were heard from every hand when the female members of the party got their first views of the forest from a fire tower.

Ranger Wm. P. Dale has been putting on some real shows over at Plainview on thrift days, sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce. The Ouachita National Forest was allotted some time at the Thrift Day entertainment on Saturday, May 15 and dressed up a stake body truck with old signs used at the Yell County Fair last year, took the Hollis CCC string band and put on a short program.

A loud speaker was borrowed and the mike placed in the dressed up truck on the main street. Ranger Dale made a short announcement concerning the Forest Service and the CCC. The string band then rendered their theme song and played many old tunes, and the quartet sang a few numbers including two sacred pieces. Messrs. Kelly, Egger and Educational Adviser Coleman came in for a few words between numbers and the string band signed off several minutes later than the Ouachita's allotted time. The program seemed to hold the attention of the crowd of approximately 2500 people.

On Saturday, May 22, exercises in celebration of De Soto's invasion of Arkansas were held at Caddo Gap. The Governor made the principal address. The theme of Governor Bailey's speech centered on the problem of conserving the natural resources of this state. In this regard the work of the Forest Service was given due credit both for the conservation of natural resources and the stabilization of industry.

Impromptu speeches were made by local citizens before the Governor's address, after which a statue of an Indian was unveiled which marks the spot of an important battle fought by De Soto in this locality during his exploration of the Southwest.

The Forest Service contributed toward making the program a success. Trucks were loaned the program committee for the transportation of chairs and musical instruments and a picture show was given just before the fireworks. Music was furnished by the Forest Service sound truck which was operated by Ed Sullivan of the Hot Springs office. Photograph exhibit panels were on display and Forest Service literature was distributed to interested persons by Junior Forester Stadelman and Junior Assistant to Technician Link.

At eight o'clock that evening Forest Service pictures were shown in the schoolhouse, and a short talk was given by Assistant Ranger Strange. It is estimated that five hundred people attended the exercises and approximately six hundred saw the motion pictures.

The Kiamichi District recently entered its little sales talk on fire prevention in the theaters at Heavener, Pine Valley, and Talihina, and it is believed that this method is reaching an even greater number of people than the local papers and with much greater persistence.

Ray Hughes, manager of the Liberty Theater in Heavener, supplied a half dozen Radio Mat Slides, free of charge, and pledged his cooperation in any fire prevention program that we might inaugurate.

Each slide is run nightly for one week between the first and second showing of the picture. At the end of this time, the slides are changed at each theater, alternating the slides between the three theaters.

The first slide shown at Heavener contained the following lines:

"Forest Fires makes idle lands,
Idle industries, and idle hands.
This community needs fertile lands,
Active industries and working hands.

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A Community Enterprise

PREVENT FOREST FIRES!"

Such a series of slides can be made to depict all the facts for fire prevention in a humorous and entertaining way and utilizing the type of appeal applicable to that community.

"Persistence" once more turned the trick. This time it was in the case of a right-of-way.

In the face of a previous flat refusal, the Assistant Ranger again called on a certain full-blooded Choctaw Indian. After much linguistic maneuvering and use of Scandinavian tact, the subject of the right-of-way was finally referred to and the Indian flatly refused once more. The Assistant Ranger then changed his mode of approach and requested information concerning the corner location. After getting the Indian off his own doorstep and into the woods, there began a systematic elimination of all his objections to the right-of-way. Finally he was offered a nice round tailor made cigarette which he accepted with a grunt. Having leisurely consumed the cigarette he was suddenly asked, "Well, what do you say?", and the answer just as sudden and startling - "Huh, guess me take um."

The teachers of the Hot Springs Schools are still talking about their trip through the Forest on May 8, conducted by members of the Supervisor's staff. Thirty-two teachers representing every school in the city of Hot Springs made the trip. The Recreational Areas on the Womble and Mena Districts were visited and lunch was furnished at Shady CCC Camp. Every person making the tour said he was delighted with the trip and the beauty of the Ouachita National Forest. Many of them planned to go back and spend some time at the Camp Grounds.

A. L. Nelson,
Forest Supervisor.

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OZARK

District Ranger L. O. Barrett of the Pleasant Hill District of the Ozark has been active in public relations work. He has arranged for current press releases with local papers and has secured numerous announcements and printings in the papers adjacent to his District. He has entertained Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and several other clubs, including the American Legion, at the old Fort Douglas Camp where these large parties spend a week-end or at least a day and become enthusiastic about the recreational possibilities on the District. He has already

established a cooperation that will be helpful.

The Ozark has been drilling wells this spring, with the usual troubles attendant thereon. A tower site is landscaped and the plan calls for "X--Marks the Spot for the Well". The well driller drills, the hole is dry. The Ranger frantically calls for advice, and then someone whispers--a waterwitch! Whereupon a good witcher, than which there are none whicher, takes his peach tree limb or peach tree fork and goes into a trance on location, allowing the fork or limb, as the case may be, to bob up and down until the spot is found where it trembles in ecstasy over the spot where the water trickles merrily under ground. Behold, then, all scoffers and scientific gentlemen, the driller drills and the water is found within 40 feet of the top of the ground, whereas 200 feet of drilling only a few yards distant is as dry as a bone.

Seriously, most good Ozarkians will not drill a well until the witcher has witched and the peach tree fork states conclusively that "X" marks the proposed site for a well.

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METEORITE FALLS ON SYLAMORE DISTRICT

Junior Forester Lee S. Settel submits the following account:

On Monday, May 3, 1937, men scattered all over the District were puzzled by what sounded like long drawn out thunder traveling high overhead at terrific speed. The time was approximately 2:00 p.m., and the duration of the sound about three minutes. A few clouds directly overhead caused many to pass it off as thunder. Others blamed it on blasting. Those few who guessed it was a meteorite falling through space were generally scoffed at. Their observations were confirmed by the Texas Observers, Oscar Monning and Robert Brown. They arrived at Sylamore Camp, May 20, 1937, after having questioned over a thousand observers of the phenomenon within a hundred mile radius. Observations made by Brown and Monning convinced them that the fallen meteorite is within 6 miles of Sylamore Camp F-8.

Every enrollee and member of the facilitating personnel that witnessed the cloud like white smoke that followed the rumbling sound track through the sky tried his best to give the observers accurate azimuths of the direction. Most of us heard the end of the track first because it was nearest us, but are now convinced that the direction was southwest to northeast.

The Texas Observers offer rewards for fragments of the meteorite.

H. R. Koen,
Forest Supervisor.

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PISGAH

During the Tenth Annual Rhododendron Festival held in Asheville in June, the float entered by the Pisgah and the Nantahala National Forests again took a prize. The float, depicted a realistic forest scene. The bed of a large truck was covered with grass and moss with natural clumps of Rhododendron massed in the background. Placed against this was a small rustic picnic table and benches with two children sitting there having a picnic lunch, and parked close by a miniature roadster. Just at the base of the cab of the truck was a slab with the word "CAMPGROUND" carved thereon. The cab was covered with tiny trees and small shrubs to represent a mountain. Perched on the peak was a diminutive fire tower proudly guarding the Forest. Placards on either side of the float bore the inscription "PISGAH AND NANTAHALA NATIONAL FORESTS", and a larger one on the end read "THE GREATEST GOOD FOR THE GREATEST NUMBER OF PEOPLE". This float was classed in the Industrial Division, and a silver loving cup was awarded as second prize. This is the third consecutive year the Forest Service's entry has won a cup.

The Craggy Rhododendron Gardens, located on the French Broad District of the Pisgah, were visited by approximately 15,000 persons during the month of June. Traffic along the seven-mile, winding, picturesque Forest Service road up the mountain and around the curves was directed by CCC boys from the Barnardsville CCC Camp on June 13 and 20. The parking area at the end of the road has been doubled in size during the last year by the Barnardsville Camp, which has also increased the facilities for picnicking near the parking area and has widened many of the narrow sections of the road.

The Fawn Rearing Plant on the Pisgah District is about to get into full swing again, July, August, and September being the months of greatest activity. However, 150 fawns have already found a new home there, and apparently much to their liking. Perry Davis, Game Warden and champion fawn catcher, to date has caught 13 fawns and supervised the catching of over 50. Doyle Edmundson, one of the local men at Pisgah Forest, caught 6 fawns in one day, in fact, the fawns followed Doyle so continuously that it was necessary to give him a job assisting Albert Lyday at the fawn plant.

The way the boys at the plant handle their charges will put the average nurse-maid out of business should they decide to take in more territory. Any day at 6 a.m., 12 noon, 6 p.m., and 12 midnight, one will see the boys feeding the 150 fawns at the plant. "Wait", says Al., "You have that formula wrong, Junior takes 13 parts of Carnation milk to 23 parts of water, while Buck takes only 1-2, and I think we'll have to give Miss Doe some Casec with 10 drops of cod liver oil extract."

The fawn plant employs seven men, including two special wardens, two college students, and three CCC men. These men are doing a wonderful job, and so far have kept the loss less than that found in nature. Forty gallons of canned milk in various preparations and proportions are used daily. This has proven more successful than cow's milk, as it is easier prepared, more sanitary, and more stable in butterfat content. This year a Delco plant has been installed to aid in the night feeding.

Also, the men who are quartered in a cabin nestling near Schenck's spruce plantation have the advantages of electric lights.

Supervisor Ochsner made a radio address, "Recreation in Pisgah National Forest", over Station WBT, Charlotte, North Carolina, June 13. This was under the auspices of the South Carolina Economic Association.

H. E. Ochsner,
Supervisor.

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TEXAS

Final approval of the management plan for the Davy Crockett Working Circle has been received from the Chief's office in Washington. The plan provides a cutting budget for the first ten years involving approximately 30,000 acres. It will takeout an average of 42 per cent of the indicated and expected stand of 5,050 board feet per acre. The volume cut from any given area will be more than replaced during the next ten years and the quality of the stand improved. The cut from the 30,000 acres is limited to 62,500 M board feet for the decade.

Commenting on the provisions of the plan, Acting Chief of the Forest Service C. M. Granger said, "In this case, there is probably a better opportunity to put a moderately large tract of timberland under intensive sustained yield management than has ever been offered the Forest Service before. Just what the Forest Service accomplishes here is going to be closely watched."

Five one-acre plots have been fenced in the western end of the Sam Houston Forest in a range experiment designed to answer some of the perplexing questions concerned with range management in the shortleaf-loblolly woodlands of east Texas. The plots are located under varied types of cover and some are fenced to exclude both cattle and hogs while others admit hogs, but exclude cattle from the acre.

L. L. Bishop,
Supervisor.

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Cardinal Gibbons: "The higher men climb the longer their working day. Any young man with a streak of laziness in him may better make up his mind at the beginning that mediocrity will be his lot. Without immense sustained effort, he will not climb high. And even though fortune or chance were to lift him high, he would not stay there. For to keep at the top is harder almost than to get there. There are no office hours for leaders."

Mississippi Fire News.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Clarence L. Forsling, from Director, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station to Assistant Chief, Division of Research, Washington Office, July 1.

George W. Root, Regional Office, Division of Engineering, from Senior Officer-in-Charge to Assistant to Assistant Regional Forester, May 24.

Herbert G. Knoch, from Assistant Forest Supervisor, Nantahala, to Associate Forester, Regional Office, Division of Operation, July 1.

Frank W. Bennett, from Administrative Assistant (Fire Control), Mississippi, to Associate Forester, Regional Office, Division of Operation (Fire Control), July 1.

Norman R. Hawley, from District Ranger, Kiamichi District, Ouachita, to Assistant Forester, (Timber Management,) South Carolina, July 1.

Guy Meeker Wilkinson, Ouachita, from Assistant Ranger, Cold Springs District to District Forest Ranger, Kiamichi District, July 1.

Frederick S. Harris, Ouachita, from Junior Forester to Assistant Ranger, Cold Springs District, July 1.

Edward M. Gaines, Junior Forester, (Timber Management) from Cherokee to Pisgah, June 1.

Victor B. McNaughton, from Assistant Ranger, Hiwassee District, Cherokee, to Junior Admisiistrative Assistant (Fire Control), Mississippi, July 1.

Chas. X. Grano, Cherokee, from Junior Forester to Assistant Ranger, Hiwassee District.

William W. Bergoffen, District Forest Ranger, from Toccoa District, Chattahoochee, to Biloxi District, Mississippi, July 1.

Milton M. Bryan, Chattahoochee, from Assistant Ranger, Blue Ridge District, to District Forest Ranger, Toccoa District, July 1.

John J. Ennis, Assistant Ranger, Chattahoochee, from Tallulah District to Blue Ridge District, July 1.

Horace O. Mills, from Junior Forester, Florida, to Assistant Ranger, Tallulah District, Chattahoochee, July 1.

Michael Bigley, District Forest Ranger, from Womble District, Ouachita, to Region 6, June 1.

Russell L. Chipman, Ouachita, from Assistant Ranger, Jessieville District, to District Forest Ranger, Womble District, July 1.

Harry R. Tomlinson, Assistant Ranger, from Bienville District, Mississippi, to Jessieville District, Ouachita, July 16.

Harold E. Christen, Assistant Ranger, from Leesville District, Kisatchie, to Bienville District, Mississippi, July 16.

Herbert P. Rice, Assistant-to-Technician, from Floodway to Delta Unit, Mississippi, July 1.

Orion J. Peevy, Assistant-to-Technician, from Floodway to Oakmulgee Unit, Alabama, July 1.

Tennie S. deJarnette, Division of Operation, (Information and Education), from Assistant Clerk to Principal Clerk, July 1.

Anne D. Fiorentino, Division of Engineering, from Assistant Clerk to Clerk, July 1.

Mary Davis, Division of Engineering, from Junior Clerk-Stenographer to Senior Stenographer, July 1.

Dorothy H. Lovette and Florence M. Fespermann, Junior Stenographers, Division of Engineering, from duration to regular, July 1.

New Appointments

William D. Patterson, Assistant Engineering Draftsman, Regional Office, effective June 16, 1937.

Herbert Kulp, Junior Clerk, Florida National Forests, effective June 16, 1937.

William M. Haverfield, Junior Messenger, Regional Office, effective May 17, 1937.

Cleo M. Todd, Junior Clerk-Stenographer, Ouachita National Forest, effective June 1, 1937.

John A. Arnold, Assistant Engineering Draftsman, Regional Office, effective May 10, 1937.

Edward P. Evans, Junior Messenger, Regional Office, effective May 17, 1937.

Earl Colley, Junior Engineering Draftsman, Regional Office, effective June 1, 1937.

REGION 8 LIBRARY

L I B R A R Y L I N E S

Some Recent Accessions

Arkin, Herbert, and Colton, R. R. Graphs: how to make and use them. New York, Harper, 1936. 224 p., illus., diagrs.
The Gantt chart, p. 186.

Ayres, Q. C. Soil erosion and its control. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1936. 365 p., illus.

Blue book of Southern progress, 1937. Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers record, 1937.

Hogentogler, C. A. Engineering properties of soil. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1937. 434 p., illus.

Hoyle, R. J. Harvesting and marketing timber in New York. Syracuse, N. Y., 1936. 186 p., illus. (N. Y. State College of Forestry. Tech. Pub. 49).

Hutchinson, L. I. Standard handbook for secretaries. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1936. 616 p., illus.

Portfolio on paper. Life, July 5, 1937, p. 24-29, illus. (Clipping). Photographs by Margaret Bourke-White.

Riggleman, J. R. Graphic methods for presenting business statistics. Ed. 2. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1936. 259 p., illus., diagrs.

Shillinger, J. E., and Rush, William. Post-mortem examinations of wild birds and mammals. Washington, Govt. print off., May 1937. 15 p., illus. (U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. Pub. 270).

Silcox, F. A., and others. Scientific aspects of flood control: symposium sponsored by the Ecological Society of America and the American association for the advancement of science, Rochester, N. Y., June 18, 1936. New York, Science press, 1936. 47 p., illus.

Smith, E. D. Psychology for executives. Rev. ed., New York, Harper, 1935. 311 p.

Tead, Ordway. The art of leadership. New York, Whittlesey house, 1935. 308 p.

Westveld, Marinus. Increasing growth and yield of young spruce pulpwood stands by girdling hardwoods. Washington, Govt. print off., May 1937. 19 p., illus. (U. S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 431).

White, L. D. Government career service. Chicago, University of Chicago press, 1935. 95 p. (Studies in Public Administration Vol. III).

THE LOOKOUT

Regional Forester Kircher and Assistant Regional Forester Evans attended the group meetings of the American Pulpwood Association at Richmond, Virginia, on June 4, and Alexandria, Louisiana on June 11. Mr. Kircher also attended the Ranger Training School, Mississippi State Forest Service, Ramsey Springs, Mississippi, June 19 and gave a talk to the school—"Farm Forestry Act." Messrs. Eberly and Holliday also attended the school and gave talks.

Assistant Chief and Adviser, E. A. Sherman, was a visitor in the Regional Office for several days this month.

Associate Forester Stabler gave a talk at the 8th Appalachian Trail Conference, Gatlinburg, Tennessee, June 27.

Chief Forester Silcox left the hospital in Spartanburg, South Carolina, on June 13 for his home in Alexandria. His condition was reported as much improved. The Region wishes for him a speedy recovery.

B. W. Muir, Staff Photographer from the Washington Office, will be in the Region for some time during August making official record pictures for the use of all Divisions.

Jack T. May, Nurseryman at the W. W. Ashe Nursery, received the only master's degree in forestry issued by the University of Georgia this year.

Ed Munns, Chief of Forest Influences Research, Washington Office and Director E. L. Demmon of the Southern Forest Experiment Station spent three days in June on the Ouachita Forest.

Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, adviser to Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, was a visitor on the Pisgah recently. Accompanied by the Supervisor, he made a trip to the Pisgah Game Preserve and spent the night at the Pisgah Forest Inn.

Kenneth J. Lane, Junior Range Examiner, is now working on the Cohutta Division of the Chattahoochee National Forest preparing a range management plan. Fish and game management plans have been prepared and approved by both the Regional Office and the Fish and Game Commission for South Carolina for the year 1937. Cooperative game agreement between the Forest Service and the State of South Carolina was executed on June 2, 1937.

Assistant Ranger Clapp of the Black Warrior was married to Miss Vernette Stewart at Haleyville, Alabama, on May 8, 1937.

Junior Assistant to Technician Albert A. Thomas spent a week in Montgomery in connection with the Centennial Exhibit of a National Forest which was on display at the Montgomery Fair.

Sincere sympathy is extended to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Schaap in the loss of their eighteen months' old son, Lester David, who died at the Covington County Hospital, Andalusia, Alabama, on May 6, 1937, after a short illness. Mr. Schaap is District Ranger on the Conecuh National Forest.

C. F. Evans and Clint Davis, attended the quarterly meeting of the Slash Pine Forestry Association at Tifton, Ga., on July 14. On July 27 Mr. Evans will speak on forest protection and reforestation, at the meeting at Swainsboro, Ga., to be held by the Associate Membership of the Savannah Chamber of Commerce.

W. R. Hine represented the Forest Service at the dedication of the Paris Mountain State Park, Greenville, S. C., on July 15.

The latest addition to the staff of State and Private Forestry is Beverly E. Branch, born July 6, 1937. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis (Bill) C. Branch.

Among June visitors to the Division of State and Private Forestry were: P. T. Coolidge, of the Farm Credit Administration, Columbia, S. C., C. D. Orrell, of the Federal Land Bank; E. V. Roberts, Forest Survey, Appalachian Forest Experiment Station; Harvey J. Loughead, in charge of Flood Control Survey (War Department and Department of Agriculture cooperating), Appalachian Forest Experiment Station; I. F. Eldrodge, Forest Survey, Southern Forest Experiment Station; Jay Ward, Division of State and Private Forestry, Washington Office.

Henry T. McIntosh, Chairman of the Georgia State Planning Board and District Chairman of the National Resources Committee, and Raymond F. Leonard, Planning Technician, National Resources Committee, conferred with C. F. Evans on July 9 regarding plans for the Montgomery meeting of State Planning Boards scheduled for August 3 and 4. They also discussed sources of various kinds of forestry information available in connection with drawing up forestry programs for Region 8 states.

C. F. Evans and G. H. Lentz, attended the annual meeting of the District Foresters and Rangers at Little Rock on June 23 and 24.

Claude C. Bell, formerly with State ECW in Tennessee, joined the State and Private Forestry staff on June 16. He will handle CCC work for which the Division is responsible, under the supervision of H. J. Eberly.

W. R. Hine accompanied P. T. Coolidge, of the Farm Credit Administration, on a two-weeks' trip through Georgia and Florida beginning June 21. Mr. Coolidge was collecting information in connection with the extension of loans on farm woodlands.

G. H. Lentz, with C. G. Smith, took a trip through Asheville, Spartanburg, Raleigh, and Durham (the Duke Forest) the latter part of June.

E. J. Schlatter and C. W. Strauss examined prospective sustained-yield projects early in June on the lands of Sumter Lumber Company, Electric Mills, Mississippi; Stover Manufacturing Company, Mobile; and the Vredenburgh, Saw Mill Company, Vredenburgh, Alabama.

Joseph Yencso, in charge of Naval Stores, Division of State and Private Forestry, left July 8 with Jay Ward of the Washington Office for an extended trip through the naval stores territory on a study of the 1937 conservation program.

The Southern Forest Experiment Station has revised Leaflet No. 32, Planting Southern Pine. Revision has been forwarded to Washington for printing and it is hoped that it will be in the hands of planters by planting time this Fall.

The 1938 meeting of the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers will be held in Atlanta February 2, 3 and 4.

R. W. Graeber of Raleigh, North Carolina, is Chairman; J. S. Holmes, Vice-Chairman; and G. H. Lentz, Secretary-Treasurer, of the Forestry Section.

On June 23, thirty pounds of slash pine seed (shipped in two three-gallon oyster container cans, the top of each having been soldered to make it air tight; weight of each can approximately 16 pounds) were sent to Mr. C. E. Parkinson, Forest Botanist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India, for trial. Seed was sent by the Ashe Nursery from a cold storage warehouse in New Orleans, Louisiana. It was collected in 1935 from the Osceola National Forest. Per cent of germination of March 11, 1937, was 70%.

W. L. Dutton, Chief of the Division of Range Management, and Dr. H. L. Shantz, Chief of the Division of Wildlife Management, of the Washington Office recently made an inspection tour of the Osceola and Ocala National Forests. They were accompanied by E. A. Schilling of the Regional Office and joined by Albert, Supervisor, at Lake City.

W. R. Paddock, Fire Assistant in the Division of Operation, Regional Office, in company with Assistant Supervisor Howard of Tallahassee, and Mr. G. Duncan, also of the Forest Service, visited the Osceola on May 14 to study the various fire problems which are encountered here. Fire equipment was also inspected.

Attention is again called to the S.O.S. signal in the April issue of the DIXIE RANGER, in which the field was advised that the 25th of each month will be the deadline date for items intended for the following month's issue of the Dixie Ranger.

I BETCHA!



